

THE KENTUCKE GAZETTE,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1788.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his OFFICE in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are shanfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

SALT
TO BE EXCHANGED FOR
TOBACCO

In Lexington, by JAMES WILKINSON.

In the year 1784, I passed my bond to Paul Frowman, for the sum of Thirteen pounds, payable the first day of October 1788; in consequence of which the said Frowman, became bound to make me a lawful title to a tract of land lying on Simpkins creek, in Nelson county, on or before the first day of May 1787; now as the said Frowman hath failed making me a title agreeable to his obligation to me, I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said bond, as I am determined not to do it.

JAMES PORTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Transylvania Seminary adjourned from Danville to Lexington for the purpose of holding the next stated session, which is on the second Monday in October, at which time and place it is expected the members will give attendance.

HARRY INNES. Ch.

THE Public are hereby informed that a Seminary for Education will be opened immediately in Lexington, in which Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the English Grammar, Speaking, Composition and Geography are proposed to be taught. Any family who may chuse to favor the Subscriber with the tuition of their children, may depend on his utmost exertions to improve their minds.

There will be two classes the first of which will consist of those who are to be taught reading writing and arithmetic only; the tuition of which will be eight shillings pr quarter, the other will consist of those who are to be taught the whole of which is proposed; the tuition of which will be ten shillings pr quarter; one half of what will be taken in produce at the cash price.

An Office will also be opened at the house of the subscriber, where Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Agreements, Letters of Attorney, and all other writings will be drawn with accuracy and dispatch at a moderate rate.

JAMES GRAHAM.

WANTED
As an apprentice to the printing business, an active steady lad, of fourteen or fifteen years of age, of good character and connexions, who can read and write well.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR 12 MONTHS.
Six able negro men, to be employed in the neighbourhood of Lexington, for which Cash will be given; Enquire of the Printer.

DESERTED the 31st inst. from my company in 1st United States Regiment George Armstrong and William Baker; Armstrong is six feet high, thin made, short brown hair, fair complexion, 22 or 23 years of age, born in Pennsylvania. Baker is 5 feet 8 inches high, with a remarkable high breast and thick shoulders, and is otherwise a stout well made fellow, a large head with strong features, and a very large mouth, short black hair, dark complexion 25 or 26 years of age, born in Maryland; they took with them part of their uniform clothing, and no doubt will pass for men that have had their discharges. Who ever will take up and incur the above named soldiers, and will deliver them at Fort Finny, near the rapids of Ohio, shall have twenty dollars reward, or ten for either of them and reasonable charges.

Fort Finny. JOS. ASHETON.
Sept. 14, 1788. Capt. 1st U. S. Reg.

To the good people inhabiting the Kentucke District.

Gentlemen,

WE have had the happiness to peruse some materials for a Constitution, offered for public inspection I am well pleased with the real anxiety the gentleman seems to express for the prosperity of this western country, and that his legacy has led him to discover those "Oblivious imperfection of all governments that have been established by men in the present or past ages of the world." And that if he falls into error, he will be corrected, therefore I have ventured to call in question the propriety of some of those materials offered, and I expect it will be for the satisfaction of the public to have them investigated, and the matter well refuted by all the light that can be given against a coming day. I shall therefore begin with the errors obvious in the second Material.

1st "All men are created equally free and independent of each other." Here Gentlemen I am at a loss to know what is meant by this creation of all men. If the meaning is all men was created equally free and independent of each other in their primeval estate and pure state of creation, I grant it, it is a truth; but I rather suppose this is not the meaning because in this state of perfect existence they needed no civil government, they could not abide in this state, injure the life, liberty or property of each other, for the security of which, civil government was first instituted. I therefore more rationally conclude the meaning is, "All men are created equally free and independent of each other." Considered in the fallen and corrupted state, but by the by, no such creation ever existed, "for God made man upright," but it is probable the gentleman means by creation, no more than coming into this present state of existence and then the meaning is, all men are born equally free and independent of each other. The error of this doctrine needs no argument to refute. The gentleman himself allows "self-preservation is the first law in Nature." Self preservation therefore, and civil government must originate together, for civil government follows immediately upon the corrupted state of man, for whose safety as such, it was ordained of God; hence it is, all men comes into existence in a state of society, and is under the laws of those countries that give them birth, so that they are very far from being created (born as the subjects of civil government) equally free and independent of each other, for it is the first law in nature, for some to rule, and others to be ruled, for some to be dependent and others independent, there is a very great variety in the circumstances of men as they come into this world, some rich, some poor, some Princes, some Subjects, some noble, and others ignoble. The doctrine of the text has no foundation in truth, in any point of view you please to take it.

2nd In the third Material it is nobly expressed, "All men by nature are the subjects of the sovereign of the universe. Therefore all civil affection ought to be

in subordination to his will." But in the fifth the gentleman seems to have left the track, he says, "No one ought to be hurt, molested, or restrained in his person, liberty, or property, for his religious sentiments or worship, nor for joining himself to, or combining with any other person or society, for the purposes of religion." Now gentlemen I conceive no part of those materials for Constitution, ought to contradict itself or be so crowded with ambiguity, as to admit of a double and opposite meaning. If no one ought to be hurt &c. for his religious sentiments or worship, then the worship of Baal, and the offering up of human sacrifices, may be imported to America, and protected by this doctrine in Kentucky, and although, unrestrained liberty of all sorts of religion, is held forth in this Material, yet the third says, "All civil affection ought to be in subordination, to the will of God, and I know not how we are to know what that is, but by the revelation of it in his word, and that is pointedly contrary to what is here ajarred. See Lev C. 18 v. 21, 2 Ki 13 17-17, 23, 5. 24, 2. 1 Chron. 14, 3. But again, "no one ought to be hurt &c. for joining himself to or combining with any other person or society, for the purposes of religion." This I conceive to be a dangerous clause in our constitution. The supremacy and infallibility of the Pope, and church of Rome, is a well known doctrine. He affers the title of King of Kings, and that his power is greater than all created power, that salvation is only found in the church he himself is the head of, that he has power to release subjects from their Oaths of allegiance, and to depose all governors, that will not submit to his power, and to dispose of all States and Kingdoms at pleasure to those whom he shall appoint to govern them. Popery is a prevailing doctrine, it is in direct opposition to the Protestant cause. But says this Material, "No one ought to be hurt &c. for joining himself to, or combining with any person or Society, for the purposes of religion; so that if a combination was to be entered into for the purposes of the religion of Popery and for bringing in the Popes supremacy over the Districting person ought to be hurt for it."

3rd In the 6th material it is said "Nor ought any person who does not deny the being of a God or is not guilty of blasphemy, to be deprived or abridged of any civil rights, or be subjected to any civil incapacity fine or punishment, on account of his religion, or the deficiency or absurdity, of his religious faith or worship." By this I understand that denying the being of a God, and being guilty of blasphemy, is to deprive, and abridge, the civil rights of those guilty, to subject them to civil incapacity, and to expose them to fines and punishments. -- by this doctrine the greater part of mankind is disabled by civil incapacity and is exposed to fines and punishment, and that too "on account of their religion, the deficiency and absurdity of their religious faith and worship." For by the law of nature all men are bound to worship the deity. Hence it is, that all men except Atheists have some sort of religious faith, and worship. But there is but one system of true religion. It is presumed the Christians have that, all false religion is blasphemy, and whosoever he is that professes and worships in a false way, is a blasphemer. Here at one blow is struck off, by civil incapacity, &c. all Heathens, Jews, and Mahometans, which by the by, is no bad stroke. But I think it will pinch too hard upon the Christians, for it is but few among them that will stand the test.

4th Whosoever he is that professes to be religious, and is not truly so according to the Christian system he is a blasphemer, Rev. 2, 9

5th Those who speak evil of the doctrine of the Gospel, Act. 13, 45. Tit. 2, 1. 1 Tim. 6, 1

6th Those that speak against the true worship of God, Acts 6, 13.

7th Those that speak evil of the Church of Christ, is blasphemers, Rev. 13, 6.

8th Those who speak evil of God the Father, Rom. 2, 24. Rev. 16, 9, 16

9th Those who speak evil of God the Son and his doctrine, 1 Tim. 6, 1.

10th Those who speak evil of God the Holy Ghost and his operation on the human soul, are blasphemers Mark 3, 28 29. Mat. 12, 31.

25. All those that are Idolators in their worship,
are ingomers, See. 20, 27, 28, 11, 65, 5.
Now gentlemen, if all blasphemers is disfied by
civill society, and are exoged to fines and punishments
with those that desp the being of a God, you
will have but few left to hold the reins of govern-
ment, and this will lay at great a foundation for
persecution, as ever was said in any government what-
ever. I would therefore humbly recommend to you,
that all Provinces or Societies of Christians shall
be upon an equal footing, to worship God according
to their own faith and judgment, and that not to be
a member of some sect or society of Christians of the
Protestant denomination, shall disqualify any person,
to hold any places of trust or profit, in either the
civill or military departments of the state, and that
no other fines or punishments, shall be imposed, or
inflicted, upon any person, or persons whatsoever, on
account of his, or their religious faith or practice in
worship, where the life, liberty or property, of any
person or persons, is not hurt, injured or molested,
by such faith or practice.

From your most Obedient,
and humble Servant
THEOLOGUES.

26.
Extracts from the Journals of Congress Aug. 12, 1788.
On the report of a Committee consisting of
Mr. Carrington, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Ir-
vine, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hamilton, to whom
we referred sundry letters and papers, from
the Govr. of the Western Territory.

Resolved, That the Executives of Virginia
and Penn'sylvania, be requested to give orders to
the militia of their respective frontiers, to hold
themselves in readiness to unite with the federal
troops in such operations as the Governor of the
Western Territory may judge necessary, for the
protection of the inhabitants; and that on the ap-
plication of the said Governor, the said Executives
be requested to give orders, that parts of
them find militia, not exceeding one thousand for
Virginia, and five hundred for Pennsylvania, be
embodied, and take such positions as the com-
manding officer of the federal troops shall direct,
for a time in conjunction with the said federal troops,
in protecting and defending the frontiers, against
any hostilities commenced, or meditated by the
Indians; and in making such expenditures should
they continue hostile, as the said Governor shall
direct, for repelling such hostilities: - That the
militia which shall be called into actual service
of the United States, for the defence of the
frontier inhabitants, or the purposes of any ex-
pedition, shall be paid, supported and equipped by
the State from which the same may be effect-
ively called, and that such State be credited
for the same, out of the existing specie requi-
sitions, so far as such expenditures shall be for pay-
and rations, which are to be computed on the
several establishments, for similar service; provided
that no charge for such service, shall be valid
unless supported by muster, made by an Officer
of the federal troops, agreeably to the orders of the
commander.

And, on the question to agree to this Resolu-
tion, it was resolved in the affirmative.

That the said Governor be informed, that the
foregoing Resolution having been taken by Con-
gress, on an apprehension that a war may be in-
evitable, he is to consider it as their earnest desire,
that all hostile measures may be avoided, unless
rendered indispensable to the safety and protection
of the citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That the commissioners for Indian
Treaties, be instructed in the further purchases
of Indian Rights to Lands, to extend the same
as far, as to them shall appear for the advantage
of the United States, upon considering all circum-
stances, any former instruction, prescribing certain
limits notwithstanding.

AN E C D O T E.

CRAZY JIM, the political pettifogger of Mer-
cer, lately made a visit to Maj. A. of Ma-
dison, - the usual ceremonies were over, Jemmy
opened his business by proposing to read the last,
best speech, which his prime Councillor H. had e-
ver composed; the Maj. signified his assent, and
Jemmy proceeded. - After half an hours audience, the
Maj. interrupted the Reading Speaker, and
observed, that although what he had heard might
have great merit for elegance of language and
classical purity, it he could make neither rhyme
sense or reason of it, for it appeared to him to
be a mere jangle of words. - Jemmy, added the
old gentleman, don't you recollect the story of the
wooden Stilt? You know it was to work won-
ders, and excited for a few weeks the general
admiration of the Country.

But what did it do? Where is it? What has
become of it? I am told it never gladdened the
heart of one honest Fellow, reflect its owner to
Tatters, and subjected him to great ridicule to to
... Believe an old man Jemmy, you present pro-
ject will prove equally fallacious, your ranting and
"Whoranging," may like the Sulli, attract the public
attention and give you short lives. Consequence
with the ignorant and the prejudiced, but you
will be despised, by those who see to the bottom
of your Trick, and in a very little time you will
become the derision of the very men who now
profess to be your admirers. - Take an old man's
advice, Jemmy, leave off "Whoranging," get your-
self a home, and follow some avocation which
may prove useful to yourself & Society. - This un-
expected salutre, was like the stroke of a tor poric
ed to our young Cicero, - that his match, he
pocketed his book, made his Congé and escaped.

THE NEW C O N S T I T U T I O N.

A S O N G.

I
THE kingdom of Hell,
As historians tell,
Being once in great tribulation,
From the touch to the north,
All its subjects call'd roth,
To consult for the good of the nation.
Satan, high on his throne,
Appeal'd feated alone,
While his minions all stood in confusion;
Each attended with fear,
His dread orde's to hear,
And expected some grand revolution.

II
Thrice he nodded around,
Thrice their voices resound,
Hell re-echoes their loud acclamation;
As he rose from his chair,
To his throne they repair,
To attend to his dead proclamation.
"Friends and subjects says he,
"I much danger to thee,
"Ere e'ms pregnant with some revolution,
"For on earth I have head,
"There has lately appeared,
"A wonder, a good constitution.

III
"The American states,
"At er many debates,
"Seeing plainly their weak situation;
"We're relv'd to repair,
"Such detects as there were,
"In the old plan of confederation.
"From the south to the north,
"So then statemen pour forth,
"To establish some good institution;
"After many hard strains,
"The result of their pains,
"Was a well form'd and choice constitution.

IV
"All the angels above,
"With omnipotent Jove,
"Have beheld the production with joy, sirs,
"And discord dimay'd,
"Has requited our aid,
"This sad foe of its peace to destroy sirs.
"Civil war, cloth'd in blood,
"At my footstool hath stood,
"With the friends of domestic confusion,
"And have begg'd me with tears,
"To dispel all their fears,
"By destroying the new constitution.

V
"Then a tend ev'ry head,
"To my forvien command,
"Ev'ry friend of distrust and dissension;
"Wing away to the earth,
"And destroy in their birth,
"The effects of the federal convention,
"Cat a mif' o'er the eyes,
"Of the viruous and wise,
"And depend on a sure retribution;
"For all hell will exert,
"Its whole force to subvert,
"This grand fab'c the new constitution.

VI
"To Virgin first wing,
"Ere the season of spring,
"When the people will meet in convention;
"But be iu'e when you're here,
"You take heed to declare,
"Unto none but our friends our intention,
"We lend letters herewith,
"To friends ... and ...
"To ... - that fond of fedition,
"Who their force will combine,
"As relations of mine
"To subvert ev'ry good constitution.

VII

"Fell ambition green ey'd,
"You will have by your side,
"The promoters of strife and contention;
"And impolicy drest;
"In sound policy's belt,
"Fill the head of the great,
"R...-ph, chief of the state,
"With a fear of his own diminution,
"Then a w'd you may be,
"That you quickly will see,
"An o'erthow of the new constitution

VIII

"Public virtue... a gown,
"Ev'ry friend must put on,
"To conceal his unlawful intention;
"And his ho's tho' so big,
"He may hide with a wig,
"And array'd thus appear in convention;
"There as soon as you come,
"Fill the whole of the room,
"With the m's of deceit and delusion,
"Give new force to the tongues,
"And strengthen the lungs,
"Of the foes of the new constitution."

IX

Acclamations now ring,
Each internal takes wing,
Fully charg'd with the wholesome direction;
To the friends of their king,
Their dispatches they bring,
And receive a most hearty reception.
The le' each honest man,
Do the best that he can,
And establish a firm resolution,
All their schemes to oppose,
And to harass the foes,
Of this happy and good constitution.

A C A R D.

A Whig, in the woif of times, begs leave to
present his compliments, to a late British Officer
- and with all submission, to ask him, how he
dare interfere in the politics of men whose blood
he lately fought, among whom he is a perfect
stranger, and in a Country where he has neither
Property, Relations, or any Interest whatever.

THE subscriber having a considerable body of
land at and in the main forks of Big Sandy
River, hereby offers to make over in fee simple
to 20 of the first families, which may possibly a 1
firmly agree to settle there. Fifty acres each, on
such particular parts of the North and South
branches of the River, as on examination they
may best approve within the limits of his two
surveys of fifteen and eight thousand acres. The
said tracts however of fifty acres each, are not to
be fixed upon by the parties nearer than two miles
from the main forks of the River, nor to each
other, than half a mile. He proposes also laying
off a Town as near as may be to the main forks
of the River, in which the said 20 families shall
be respectively intitled in fee simple, to one Town
lot, containing one acre each. He sets off about
the 20th of October, with a party to view the
lands and to fix upon the most eligible situation
for the aforesaid Town, on which it is probable
that he will immediately settle.

CHARLES VANCOUR.

Providence: near Lexington Sept. 27, 1788.
Strayed from the subscriber above, a compact well
made bright bay Horse, about 15 hands high, with
a long black mane and tail, was a little chafed on
his throat on the near side, a little below where the
throatlatch goes, fresh Saddle galled on the loin and
was bled all round at the time he strayed: Whoever
will bring the said Horse to the subscriber at Lex-
ington, or to either of Mr. Hare's Stores at Louis-
ville or Danville shall immediately receive in Cal-
lou H'lf JOHANNES.

I WISH to sell some valuable land in
this County, and will receive in pay-
ment Horses and Cattle. I shall be at
ca't. Youngs in Lexington on the 9th,
in

Oc. 1, 1788,

HENRY BANKS.

A Company will start from Lexington
on the tenth of October intending to
travel the new road to Virginia.

A COMPANY will meet the 1st of October at the
Craorch rd. in order to start early the 20th
through the Wilderness.

James Knott

Aug 1788